MARCH, 1786. THE NUMB. 2912.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1786.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

MARCH 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the honorable the *General Aſſembly*, by a ſupplement to the Lottery Law, paſſed this ſeſſion, have enacted,—"That it ſhall and may "be lawful for the managers of the ſaid lottery, and "they are hereby enjoined and required, to prepare "for the ſecond, third, and fourth claſſes of the ſaid "lottery, pieces of blank paper of equal dimen-"ſions, and of the ſize of the papers upon which "the prizes are to be written, conformably to the "directions of the act, to which this is a ſupple-"ment; and the ſaid blanks, ſo prepared, ſhall "cauſe to be rolled up and tied in the ſame manner, "and as much as poſſible to reſemble the prizes; of "which blanks ſo rolled up and tied, ſeven thouſand "two hundred and ninety ſeven ſhall be put into the "wheel containing the prizes of the ſecond claſs, "and being well mixed with the ſaid prizes, ſhall "be drawn with them."

In purſuance whereof, the honorable the *Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to order, "That "on the ſecond *Tueſday* of *April* next, the Managers "of the State Lottery proceed to the drawing of the "Second Claſs of the ſaid Lottery."

TICKETS in the SECOND CLASS are to be had at the *Lottery-Office* in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

FOR SALE,

ALL that bank and water Lot, commonly called Dickinſon's Burnt Buildings, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Dock; containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet eighty-five feet ſeven inches, and extending from thence the ſame breadth two hundred and fifty feet into the river Delaware. The bank lot bounded northward by John Roſs, eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, ſouthward by John Pinkerton, weſtward by the ſaid Front-ſtreet. The water lot bounded northward by the heirs of George Kennedy, deceaſed, eaſtward by the ſaid river, ſouthward by Iſaac Cox, and weſtward by the ſaid Water-ſtreet. Should no purchaſer offer for the whole, it will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the third day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe, in ſeven lots, viz. Four bank lots: No. 1. From John Roſs's line ſouthward, 18 feet 7 inches. No. 2. From thence 19 feet 3 inches to a 5 feet alley. No. 3. From the north ſide of ſaid alley 21 feet 2 inches; and No. 4. From thence 21 feet 7 inches to the ſaid John Pinkerton. And three water lots: No. 5. From Kennedy's line 31 feet 3 inches. No. 6. Twenty-two feet 8 inches to a 9 feet wide cartway; and No. 7. From the ſouth ſide of ſaid cartway 32 feet 8 inches to the ſaid Cox's line, agreeably to a plat thereof to be ſeen at the Old Coffee Houſe, and at Roſs and Vaughan's ſtore. Enquire of

DANIEL BENEZET,
LEWIS WEISS,
ROSS and VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1786.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 29th of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at John Nicklin's tavern, in the townſhip of Fallowfield, and county of Cheſter, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, containing 220 acres, adjoining lands of Samuel Futhy, Adam Clendening, and others; late the property of William Pennell, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JOHN HILL,
JACOB MINSHALL, or
JOSEPH PENNELL.

§ March 6, 1786.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Kingſeſs townſhip, ſix miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 64 acres of upland, and 16 and an half of marſh meadow; there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a well of good water before the door, alſo a convenient ſpring-houſe, a large barn calculated for wintering and feeding of cattle, with a never failing ſpring of water in the yard, a thriving young orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Fifth ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

STEPHEN PASCHALL, jun.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN SHEARER, formerly of Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, late of Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be diſcharged; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment thereof unto the ſubſcribers, before the 30th day of this inſtant March, otherwiſe they will be under the neceſſity of applying to the law for the recovery of the ſame.

¶ PETER SHEARER, } Adminiſtrators.
LUDWIG SHEARER, }

ABSCONDED from his maſter's ſervice, a Servant Man, named Henry Featherſtone, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin long viſage, ſhort curled black hair, by trade a blackſmith. Had on and took with him a white linnen ſhirt and waiſtcoat, a ſhort ſpotted cotton waiſtcoat, a blue cloth coat with white-metal buttons, corduroy breeches, two pair of ſtockings, and other clothes not rightly known. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Reward, paid by

GEORGE GODDARD, Blackſmith.

Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, ¶
March 9th, 1786.

THE copartnerſhip of COOPER, HARRISON and Co. being diſſolved by mutual conſent the firſt of February laſt, and the ſubſcriber appointed to ſettle all accounts relative thereto, requeſts all perſons indebted to them to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to produce their accounts for ſettlement.

¶ JOHN HARRISON.

N. B. The lumber buſineſs is carried on as uſual, at Vine-ſtreet wharff, by SOUDER and MEGEE.

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

Cheſnut near Third-ſtreet,

WHERE all kinds of *Public Securities* are bought, ſold, bartered or exchanged. The higheſt price in

READY MONEY,

is given for Depreciation, Loan-Office, Nicholſon's, Stelle's, Story's and Pierce's Certificates; likewiſe, for Continental or either of the States money, Virginia military and treaſury Land-warrants, and for every other ſort of Continental or State Securities.

COUNTRY PEOPLE,

or thoſe who may want Land-Office papers, and have warrants or patents to paſs through the Office, may be ſupplied with ſuch certificates as are receivable there, and have their whole buſineſs expeditiouſly done, by applying to

¶ FRANCIS WHITE.

Lower Merion, March 14, 1786.

Calicoe Printing and Bleaching.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the merchants, traders, and public in general, that he is now fitting up the Bleach-field, in Lower Merion townſhip, ten miles from Philadelphia, laid out and lately poſſeſſed by Daniel Burrel, where he intends carrying on the Bleaching and Printing buſineſs, on the ſame principles they are conducted in Britain. Merchants and traders may be ſupplied with patterns to ſuit the fancy of their cuſtomers, on the ſhorteſt notice, and the farmer and mechanick may enjoy, with ſatisfaction, the fruit of their domeſtic induſtry; he flatters himſelf that from the long experience he has had in both branches, to give general ſatisfaction. Pattern books will be lodged in different places for the convenience of the public, of which timely notice will be given. All orders will be duly attended to and gratefully acknowledged, by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

ROBERT TAYLOR.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spaniſh Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

JOHN ELLIOTT, Junior,

In Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, hath for Sale, a large aſſortment of

LOOKING Glaſſes, in plain mahogany frames; Painters Colours, Window Glaſs, &c. Drugs and Medicines in general: Alſo, a quantity of Holland Blacklead Crucibles, and a large Fiſhing Seine.

N. B. He wants to purchaſe a quantity of Linſeed Oil.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-houſe, Brewery and Malt-houſe, near the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The whole in very good repair, and the brewing veſſels upon the beſt conſtruction.

Alſo to be SOLD, or LEASED, about 18 acres of land, five of which are meadow, the whole incloſed with cedar poſts and rails, ſomething more than two miles from the city. Its ſituation high, and ſuitable for a country ſeat. For terms, apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Clemans, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 180 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th inſtant. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

To be LET upon Leaſe

For a number of years, and may be entered upon on the firſt day of April next,

THAT highly improved farm and ſeat, commonly called Hope-Lodge, ſituate in Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, containing near three hundred acres of excellent land. There is on the ſaid premiſes an elegant manſion houſe, 60 feet by forty-five deep, four rooms on a floor, a good tenant's houſe, a good ſtone barn, 60 feet by 40, ſufficient ſtables for horſes and cattle, a good waggon-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, and milk-houſe, an extenſive orchard, a moſt excellent garden, about 25 acres of exceeding good meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to Richard Footman, in Philadelphia; to George Egart, near the premiſes; to John Huſton, at Cheſnut Hill; to John Lawrence, Eſquire, near Norris-town, or to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington.

March 6th, 1786. ¶ J. H. WATMOUGH.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cherry-alley, on Friday laſt, the 17th inſtant, a German Servant Maid, a native of Hanover, ſhe ſays ſhe has three chriſten names, viz. Henrietta Sophia Dorothea Grotin or Groſſin, but goes in the indenture by the name of Sophia Grotin. She ſpeaks the High Dutch very indifferently, and but very little Engliſh; is between twenty and thirty years old, about four feet ten inches high, long viſaged, dark brown hair, has had her ears bored twice for wearing rings, but the holes are now torn and moſt of her fore teeth gone. She took with her a blue cloak with a hood, a double ſhort-gown of cotton on both ſides, two linſey woolſey ſtriped petticoats and one of brown calimanco, a pair of black ſtockings with white clocks, and a pair of ſhoes with large buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid maid, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

HAVING diſcovered a conſiderable miſtake in the report of the committee of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in your paper of the 15th inſtant, reſpecting the amount of my fees of office for the laſt year, I thought it neceſſary to lay the following letter and copy of the account on which the committee made their report before that honorable body, in order to rectify the error. I now beg you to give them a place in your paper, that the public mind may alſo be undeceived. I am, &c.

March 18, 1786. FRED. PHILE.

SIR, Philadelphia, March 15, 1786.

IT was with ſurprize that I this morning find, by Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers's news-paper, that the committee of the General Aſſembly for an account of annual expenditures for the civil liſt, &c. have ſtated to the honorable Houſe, that the naval officer had received as fees of office within eight months of the year, ending the firſt of January laſt, the ſum of £ 1384 2 3. Whereas in truth, the ſaid ſum was returned by me to the gentlemen of the committee, as the whole of the fees and perquiſites of the naval-office for a full year.

Juſtice to myſelf requires that ſo great a miſtake ſhould not paſs unnoticed. Therefore I venture to incloſe a true copy of the account of fees, &c. for one year, as rendered by me to the committee, with deſign to obviate the error abovementioned, and to take off the effect it might otherwiſe have upon the minds of the Members.

I would beg leave to requeſt your Honor to commit the contents of this letter to the Houſe. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,
FRED. PHILE.

To the hon. Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Speaker of the General Aſſembly.

A Liſt of fees taken at the Naval-office of the port of Philadelphia, from 1ſt January, 1785, to the 1ſt January, 1786, viz.

Inward and Outward Fees.

501 Veſſels, to and from Europe, the Weſt-Indies, &c. at 27ſ. each,	£	676	7 0
567 Coaſting veſſels, one with another, at 17ſ3,		489	0 9
River Craft,		4	2 0
179 Regiſters for veſſels, at 14ſ.		125	6 0
Endorſement of regiſters,		4	19 0
51 Bills of health, at 7ſ6,		19	2 6
Certificates,		4	0 0
Regiſtering 2450 entries, from 1ſt of May, 1785, to the 1ſt of January, 1786, at 6d.		61	5 0
	£	1384	2 3

To a clerk's ſalary per annum,	£ 200		
Office rent, fire wood, books, paper, pens and ink, &c.	100		
----- deduct		300	0 0
Remains	£	1084	2 3

I muſt obſerve, that in purſuance of a requeſt made to me by a letter dated the 14th January, 1786, from Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq; (as Chairman of the committee of the General Aſſembly, for an account of the annual expenditures of the civil liſt, &c.) to render him a true return of the yearly amount of the fees and perquiſites of the naval-office, agreeable to a reſolve of the General Aſſembly, made December 26th, 1785, I ſent him the above ſtatement of my account of fees, incloſed in a letter directed to Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq; the contents were as follows.

"SIR,

"Agreeable to your requeſt, I herewith ſend you incloſed a true account of fees and perquiſites taken at the naval-office from the 1ſt of January, 1785, to the 1ſt of January, 1786.

I am, Sir, with great reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
FRED. PHILE."

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, March 17, 1786.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Friday, the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, either for a term of ſix years or for ever,

A STONE Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, and Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, in the Valley, near Howell's tavern, where the road leading to Sweed's Ford and the Yellow-ſpring road interſect each other, about one mile from the Lancaſter road, and 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The plantation contains about 30 acres of land, 16 whereof are good arable land, under high lime and dung manure, and yielded for 7 or 8 years paſt from 200 to 250 buſhels of grain per annum, with an orchard of about 80 apple trees thereon, and ſome peach trees; about 3 acres and an half are good watered meadow, and are generally mowed three times per annum; the remainder is fine woodland. The meſſuage or dwelling-houſe and mill are all of ſtone, and in good order; the mill hath two ſetts of ſtones, one for merchant and one ſett for country work cuſtom, of which laſt particularly there is a very great run; the whole of the mill gears are in the beſt order. The water is a never-failing ſtream, with about 22 feet fall, conſiſting of ſeveral fine ſprings, one whereof in particular falls directly upon the wheel, and is clear of ice the whole winter through; there is alſo a large ſtone barn about 4 years old, well built and very convenient, with good ſtone ſtables on both ſides; there are further on the premiſes, a log diſtillery, with two diſtills and all other utenſils for carrying on the diſtillery; the water, by means of a ſmall canal, runs out of the mill-race into the diſtills, which makes it convenient; alſo a lime-kiln in good order, and a rich lime ſtone quarry; wood in great plenty may be had near the kiln, very cheap, or on halves for lime. The title is indiſputable. The terms of ſale and payment (which will be eaſy) will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and attendance will be given, by

¶ CASPER STEINMETZ.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the firſt day of May next.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A TWO ſtory log Dwelling-houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Lebanon, in the county of Dauphin, on the main ſtreet leading from Lancaſter; likewiſe a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate and lying in the townſhip of Bethel, in Berks county, containing about 200 acres of excellent land, on which there is a never-failing ſtream of water, ſufficient to drive a griſt-mill or ſaw-mill; adjoining lands of Frederick Sheafer. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the above deſcribed lot, and piece of land, can apply to ELIZABETH PATTON, in the town of Lebanon, or to ROBERT COLEMAN, iron-maſter, of Lancaſter county, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Robert Patton, deceaſed. March 15, 1786. ¶

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Some obſervations were made in your Gazette of the 8th inſtant, on the act of Aſſembly for regulating general elections, and to prevent frauds therein, which was paſſed on the 13th day of September laſt, by one who aſſumed the ſignature of *A Friend to Equal Liberty*. The ſequel of them was expected in your laſt paper. It did not appear. The following remarks upon the obſervations ſeem to be neceſſary, and your impartiality will, doubtleſs, give them a place in your next week's publication.

YOUR correſpondent finds much fault with the regulations made by the late act, and ſtates his objections to them under three heads, viz. Innovations, in the mode of conducting theſe objections; innovations, in reſtraining the right of voting to certain hours; and in a like reſtraint of it to certain places.

The uſe of the word *innovation*, when cenſuring the late act, is neither liberal nor candid. Are all alterations bad, in the nature of them? And yet this writer ſeems to lay great ſtreſs on this idea. Suppoſe that the regulations were indeed generally new, what then? The great queſtion is, will they ſecure the important and invaluable rights of the community in the exerciſe of the greateſt act of ſovereignty to which the people at large are called? Former aſſemblies have, without blame, innovated upon former practice in this delicate buſineſs. In February, 1766, great *innovations* were made: The modes of election were wholly new modelled by an act then paſſed. By this, the appointment of the aſſiſtant judges was taken from the ſheriff, who had, till then, appointed them at his diſcretion, and it was given to the inſpectors, who were, on this occaſion, themſelves increaſed in number from eight in each county to one for each townſhip; and inſtead of ſitting all together, were diſtributed in parties of not leſs than four, nor more than ſix, at the ſeveral windows and doors of the houſe where the election was holden. By this act too, every freeman was very properly confined to vote with the inſpector of his own townſhip or ward. Theſe are ſome of the *innovations* then introduced. We deſcend not to the liſts of taxables to be put in the hand of each inſpector; the ſecuring of the tally papers, poll liſts and tickets, and other matters, now firſt provided for.

Inverting the order of this Friend to equal Liberty, his laſt claſs of innovations ſhall be firſt taken up, viz. The reſtraining of the electors to vote at certain places. To this, it is anſwered, that if Mr. Obſervator will caſt his eye over the former election laws, he will find that this which was indeed an innovation of 1766, ought not to be charged upon the act of 1785. It was a direct conſequence of calling for an inſpector from each townſhip, and claſſing thoſe officers at ſeparate windows. Of what uſe would it be to put a liſt of the taxables of a townſhip into their inſpector's hand, or how would he mark off each perſon, voted, unleſs the inhabitants of the place were ſent to him? Doth this writer wiſh to ſee 4 or 500 inhabitants of one county leave home in a body, on the day of election, to overpower the people of the next county, met to chuſe the repreſentatives aſſigned to them? Or would he countenance another inſtance of a crowd of ſoldiers, quartered in the county of Philadelphia, in paſſing into the city, to carry the city election by the force of numbers? Such proceedings were as much againſt law four years ago, as they would be under the late act.

The ſecond head of innovation has no advocate. This was indeed a groſs blunder, which coſt ſome of the authors of it their ſeats. To reſtrain the time of holding the poll, would manifeſtly invite to greater abuſes, than the continuing it into the night. A ſett of artful Judges and inſpectors might deſignedly open the election very late, and by miſpending the hours allowed for holding of it, cloſe the election before half of the electors had polled. As the city election laſt October, though the poll was begun early, and continued without delay, yet, in ſome of the wards, the freemen had not time nor opportunity to give in their tickets, and when the doors and windows were ſhut at eight of the clock, there were hundreds ſtanding without, with their votes in their hands.

But the firſt of theſe claſſes of innovation demands more attention. The rejecting of the ſheriff from being judge of the election is the moſt conſiderable of them. This officer is generally *two* in every *three* years, himſelf a candidate for office. Is it proper he ſhould be judge in his own cauſe? In England, it is far otherwiſe. There the ſheriff, appointed by the king, is ſole judge at the choice of members of parliament; but the rule is, that *therefore* he cannot return himſelf. He is incapable of being choſen, becauſe he ſits as judge. Hence King James I. wiſhing to exclude Sir Edward Coke from the Houſe of Commons, declared him ſheriff of the county. In Pennſylvania, ſince the diſtribution of the elections of moſt counties to two or more diſtricts, the ſheriff cannot attend at every place, and therefore it is leſs neceſſary he ſhould intermeddle at all. And we may recollect, that the Houſe which enacted the law in queſtion, detected the device of a ſheriff, who by a ſtroke of his pen created 2900 extraordinary votes; ſeduced, perhaps, by the temptation of ſecuring his own election.

The judges are to be apppointed by the juſtices of the peace, ſitting in open ſeſſions. And why not? At leaſt let this regulation have a fair trial before it be rejected. Thoſe magiſtrates derive from popular choice. Before 1766 the ſheriff named his own aſſiſtants. It was then that the choice was devolved to the townſhip inſpectors; it is well enough that they come from another ſource. For if an improper biaſs prevail among the major part of the inſpectors, this would probably extend itſelf to the judges, if they were choſen by the inſpectors. The election of a double number of inſpectors, harmleſs as it appears, is objected to, though evidently contrived to enſure with certainty the ſervice of a ſufficient number. Sickneſs, abſence, unavoidable avocations, and neglect, muſt occaſion vacancies. The act of 1766, in this caſe rolls the duty of the abſent inſpector upon the inſpector of the next townſhip; which in ſome caſes would be a very inadequate ſubſtitution. The ſelection of one of theſe by lot, fair as it is, is cenſured.

A laugh is attempted, by the idea of forcing the ſedentary prothonotary of the county to mount on horſeback, in order to bring down the returns of the election; and no ſmall reproach is thrown upon the depoſiting of this return with an officer appointed by the executive branch, as tho' we had ſtill the proprietary minions to deal with, as formerly. But is there either wit or ſolidity in ſuch obſervations? The prothonotary has no ſhare in making out the return, nor is he to give authenticity to the doings of the judges. He is made, barely, the depoſitary of the certificates; of which, to bar againſt accidents, he is to keep a copy, tranſmitting the original to the ſecretary of council, at the ſeat of government.

Even the directions for ſecuring the tickets, poll-liſts and tally papers, accommodated to the election by diſtricts, cannot be left without cenſure. But better, perhaps, will they be depoſited with a juſtice of the peace, ſealed up, than with a ſheriff, who may be intereſted in the event of the election.

This writer cenſures the directions to the conſtable to deliver his return of the election of inſpectors to "one of the judges, at the place of election," as an innovation. But is not this nearly a tranſcript of the act of 1766, which orders it to be given "to the ſheriff, at the place of election, or to ſuch *perſon* or perſons as ſhall be judges," &c. Here we are told that the judge, to whom this return may be made, is liable to no fine if he ſhould ſuppreſs it. Nor is there any ſpecific penalty in the act of 1766 for ſuch an abuſe; yet will this writer ſay that he would not be puniſhable for ſuch a fraud? By his ſtile and manner he muſt know better.

Of like depth is the cavil at the late act for directing that the judges, after cloſing the poll, ſhall read off the tickets in the preſence of the inſpectors, and that the names of the candidates ſhall be taken down by the clerks. Is not this the ſenſe of the old act of 1705 transferred, and made more intelligible in the late act? Probably this direction is given, becauſe the inſpectors, by this time fatigued with receiving of the tickets, are leſs able to perform the active part of this duty. They may, however, as witneſſes, be capable of ſeeing it fairly done.

Theſe remarks might have cloſed here, but for a groſs deviation from truth made by *the Friend to Equal Liberty*. In his firſt paragraph he aſſerts, that the public "had little or no time to examine theſe regulations in the bill." Now reader remember, that this bill, printed the 7th of May laſt, in 1000 copies of Mr. Bradford's weekly Journal, was without loſs of time diſtributed among the members of Aſſembly in their counties, for the information of their conſtituents; over and above the copies of the newſpapers ſent by the printer to his cuſtomers. The act was not paſſed till the 13th of Auguſt. This inſtance is one of many, that might be given of this writer's great careleſſneſs. Had he gone to the bottom of his ſubject, he would have found that the election act of 1785 is, in a great meaſure, a compilation of the four or five former acts, repealed by it, which acts jarred with each other, and with the conſtitution.

But the laſt election law affords a new opening to fraud, which merits attention. On the day of election, many in the city of Philadelphia, by paying a trifling ſum as poor-tax, without being rated in the books, obtained a pretence to vote. Should not all electors be rated for, as well as pay taxes? But leſt any be left out of the poor rates with deſign to avoid their right to vote at elections, give ſuch perſon a right to appeal on being omitted.

A FRIEND TO FAIR ELECTIONS.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WALKING up Market-ſtreet, a few days ago, I fell in with an old friend, from one of the middle counties, who was a member of the Aſſembly in the year 1780, and who is a member of the preſent Houſe. After the uſual congratulations, he turned the converſation to the ſubject of the Bank, and paper money.

Our people, ſays he (meaning a part of the Aſſembly) are got very wrong about theſe things. Times were better for the farmer when the Bank was going, than they have been ſince. He could then get ready hard money, and had a good market for his produce. They may talk what they will about paper money, but it will not do for the farmer. It may, ſays he, do well enough in ſmall quantities among the people who live in the city, who can paſs it away day by day for little articles among themſelves, and who are always on the ſpot to watch how it riſes and falls. But it will not do for the farmer to take for his year's produce. It will not do for *laying-up* money, and therefore will not do to be taken for the ſtaple produce of the country. Every ſort of paper money, ſays he, has been a loſs to the farmer. The paper money of the old government continued good for a great many years, but that turned out to be good for nothing at laſt; and the farmer who had been working for ſeveral years loſt all he had been working for. Then, ſays he, came the continental money, and the reſolve money, and the commonwealth money; and theſe all went the ſame way. I think, ſays he, the Aſſembly are going the right way to make the country poor, for the end of all paper money is poverty. They are thinking about power, when they ought to be thinking about the good of the people; but the people will think for themſelves at the next election. Here our walk and our converſation ended.

Now I would aſk any man whether there is not more ſenſe and truth in this plain ſtate of the caſe, than in ſome ſpeeches that are made in the Aſſembly, about what Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtly ſays, and about what was done in Greece and Rome.

A man who deals in other people's thoughts, ſeldom thinks well himſelf. Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtly are very eminent authors, and their writings apply with great propriety to the caſe and circumſtances of the country they write in; but I have known quotations made from theſe authors, as well in the Aſſembly as out of it, which had no more connection with the matter or circumſtance then in debate, than the *creation of Biſhops has with the creation of the univerſe*.

The condition of America is an original one; and the knowledge neceſſary to conduct her affairs muſt be drawn from obſervation and preſent judgment; not from books. For though human nature is much the ſame in all countries, yet the local politics and circumſtances of different countries are not the ſame; and there are very few things in any country, (perhaps none) in which a parallel can be found in another.

The eſtabliſhment of Banks in countries where they have been properly ſupported and conducted, have been found of exceeding great advantage: But the preſent Bank of North-America exceeds them in point of utility to the community. I ſhall give an inſtance or two, among many others that might be given, of the benefit which that numerous and uſeful part of the community, the farmers of this ſtate, derive from it.

The capital of the Bank, and other monies occaſionally depoſited there, are employed in promoting the commerce of the country. By means of the Bank, the merchant can borrow money for ſhort periods, at the lawful intereſt of ſix per cent: But were there no Bank, the whole buſineſs of lending money would fall into the hands of the Uſurers, who would not do it under forty or fifty per cent. and, if reports are true, there might be inſtances produced of their exacting more.

It therefore follows that the merchant, who by means of the Bank can borrow money for a ſhort time at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, can afford to give a better price for country produce, than if he was obliged to borrow it of the Uſurer at ſeven or eight times more intereſt; which would be the caſe, if there were no Bank. And therefore, when the Bank was in full buſineſs, it was better times for the farmer than it has been ſince.

Another advantage which the farmer receives from the Bank is, that it prevents the market for country produce being engroſſed and monopoliſed by a few men in the commercial line, who are rich enough to carry on trade without the aſſiſtance of the Bank. I know a merchant in this city, who, when he was applied to to ſign the memorial in ſupport of the Bank, refuſed doing it,---becauſe he was rich enough to carry on trade without the help of the Bank.

Among the many bug-bears and falſhoods which were ſet on foot againſt the Bank laſt year, to deceive the people with, one was, *that the Bank was only calculated to ſerve the rich, but was of no advantage to the middling ſort of people* ---Now it is the middling ſort of people, and the farmers, to whom the Bank is of the greateſt uſe. The rich are able to do without it, and therefore do not want it.

A FRIEND TO THE FARMER, AND THE BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

On Monday the 13th inſtant, the committee of Congreſs, conſiſting of the Honorable Charles Pinckney, of South-Carolina, Honorable Nathaniel Gorham, of Maſſachuſetts, and Honorable William Grayſon, of Virginia, had their audience of the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, now ſitting at Trenton, agreeably to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 7th inſtant, and the appointment of the Houſe aſſigning that day.

The reſolution of Congreſs appointing the committee, and ſtating its purpoſes, was read----the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 15th of February laſt, reſpecting the revenue ſyſtem of the 18th April, 1783, were alſo read, and a ſchedule of the foreign loans laid before the houſe.

MR. PINCKNEY then addreſſed the houſe in nearly the following terms:

"MR. SPEAKER,

THE United States in Congreſs aſſembled being informed that this houſe had, on the 20th ultimo, reſolved, that they could not, conſiſtently with their duty to their conſtituents, aſſent to the requiſition of September laſt for fœderal ſupplies, they have conceived it incumbent on them, as guardians of the general rights and intereſts of the confederacy, by a deputation of their own body, a meaſure they never adopt but upon the moſt important occaſions, to preſent to the view of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, the abſolute neceſſity there is in the ſeveral ſtates to a ſtrict and punctual compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs, and the fatal conſequences which muſt inevitably attend an adherence to the preſent determination of the Aſſembly.

When theſe ſtates united, convinced of the inability of each to ſupport a ſeparate ſyſtem, and that on their union depended their protection and exiſtence, policy as well as prudence dictated the neceſſity of forming one efficient government, which, while it protected and ſecured the whole, left to the ſeveral ſtates thoſe rights of internal ſovereignty it was not neceſſary to delegate, and which could be exerciſed without injury to the fœderal authority. In them were placed all thoſe eſſential powers which conſtitute a nation---Such as the excluſive rights of peace and war---of ſending and receiving embaſſies---of forming treaties and alliances---and equipping and raiſing fleets and armies. To them alſo were delegated the power of obtaining loans on the faith of the United States, and of apportioning to the ſeveral members of the union their quotas of the public expences. The mode eſtabliſhed by the confederation for aſcertaining the quota of each was at that time ſuppoſed equal and practicable. Experience, however, has proved the contrary, and the ſtates, though frequently urged, having neglected to furniſh returns of the value of their lands, and the buildings and improvements thereon, agreeably to the article, Congreſs were induced to recommend an alteration of it. This has been under reference for ſome time---ten of the ſtates have complied, and ſome of them furniſhed the returns of their numbers in conformity to the recommendation. New-Jerſey has done both. It is the beſt information Congreſs have been able to obtain of the comparative ſtrength and reſources of the different ſtates, and the only one on which they could properly found theſe requiſitions the ſervices and ſupplies of the fœderal government render neceſſary.

The ſtates having thus, by their voluntary act, formed one government as eſſential to the protection of the whole, and placed in one controuling power the adminiſtration of its concerns, and to whom they were to look up for ſupport, each ſtate is bound, according to its abilities, to furniſh a proportion of the expences, and the whole are jointly and ſeverally pledged for the public engagements, foreign and domeſtic.---The mode preſcribed by the confederation being impracticable, it follows that the proportions are to be quotaed agreeably to the beſt lights in the poſſeſſion of the union; for, while the government exiſts, its members are bound to contribute to its maintenance; and New-Jerſey having not only aſſented to the mode by which ſhe is rated, but furniſhed the returns on which the aſſeſſment could be made with exactneſs, ſhe certainly cannot with propriety complain of bearing an undue proportion; nor will ſhe, I truſt, upon ſerious reflection, ſuppoſe ſhe can, conſiſtently with her duty to the union, refuſe the requiſition. If ſhe has been over-rated, let her ſubſtantiate it in evidence to Congreſs, and ſhe will always find that body inclined to do her the compleateſt juſtice. Nay more, if ſhe conceives herſelf oppreſſed under the preſent confederation, let her, through her delegates in Congreſs, ſtate to them the oppreſſions ſhe complains of, and urge the calling of a general convention of the ſtates, for the purpoſe of increaſing the powers of the fœderal government, and rendering it more adequate to the ends for which it was inſtituted. In this conſtitutional mode of application there can be no doubt of her meeting with all the ſupport and attention ſhe can wiſh.

Had her reſentment, in concert with Connecticut, been pointed againſt New-York, and the means in their power by duties, and by opening a free port immediately oppoſite their city, been exerted, to oblige that ſtate to do them juſtice, ſo far from injuring, ſhe would have received the countenance of every fœderal ſtate in the union. But her preſent conduct, in refuſing the conſtitutional requiſition of Congreſs, and involving the ſtates who were friendly to her intereſts in the general confuſion that muſt now enſue, ſo far from obtaining the ends ſhe propoſes, will divert the attention of the union from New-York, and from that ſyſtem which could alone relieve the non-importing ſtates, and apply it wholly to her. For, with what propriety could compulſory means be uſed againſt a ſtate for not aſſenting to a meaſure on which we confeſs ſhe had a right to deliberate, when we ſuffer another, with ſilence and with impunity, to refuſe a requiſition ſhe is conſtitutionally bound to comply with?

It will be proper here to remark, that the preſent requiſition is founded upon more advantageous principles than any hitherto adopted, ſo far as it reſpects the eight northern ſtates, whoſe citizens probably hold more than three-fourths of the whole certificate debt of the United States. For of the 11 400,485 dollars, being the total ſpecie value of the loan-office debt, 9,998,800 dollars, being more than ſeven-eighths of the whole, were loaned in the ſeven eaſtern ſtates. The ſtate of New-Jerſey is, in proportion, a conſiderable creditor of the union. How far therefore it becomes her to ſupport the meaſures of Congreſs, in providing for the intereſt of this debt, and in ſupporting its credit, is left to the good ſenſe of the Houſe to determine. The ſeveral requiſitions of Sept. 1782, April 1784, and September 1785, which have been juſt ſtated to the Houſe, and their principles fully explained, obviate every objection with reſpect to a larger number of certificates being iſſued than are provided for, and prove that certificates will not iſſue from the loan-offices to a greater amount than the intereſt of the domeſtic debt to December 1784. If the ſtates comply with the ſeveral requiſitions, the funds on which the intereſt certificates depend will be co-extenſive with them, and the certificates all be ſunk and called in by the taxes levied by the ſtates. As to the commutation to the army, it is only neceſſary to remark, that the late Congreſs found an act of a former Congreſs finally adopted upon the ſubject, and the national faith pledged to carry into effect. The certificates are ſo exchanged that it would be impoſſible now, even if it was proper, to make any diſcrimination between them and the other public ſecurities. To the army, however, I am of opinion, their country are bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude and affection, and if it could be ever admiſſible to make any diſtinction between the public creditors, they certainly poſſeſs the pureſt claims to preference and attention.

That the commercial ſtates are indebted to the joint efforts of the whole for the advantages they enjoy, will be readily admitted. Upon theſe principles Congreſs have again, by the addreſs of the 15th of February laſt, which you have juſt heard read, preſented the revenue ſyſtem to the view of thoſe ſtates that have not complied. Georgia, it is ſaid, has acceded---New-York is now deliberating upon it---and it is hoped that a meaſure ſo juſt in itſelf, and ſo neceſſary at this time to ſtrengthen the fœderal credit, will meet with their concurrence---if not, we reflect with pleaſure, that a great majority of the moſt important ſtates in the union have, upon every occaſion, by their acts and ready compliances with the recommendations of Congreſs, manifeſted ſo warm and zealous an affection to the fœderal compact, as leaves no doubt of a ſyſtem ſoon being formed, which will in its operation relieve every embarraſſment and inequality complained of. But this will altogether depend upon the concerted meaſures of ſuch ſtates as are friendly to the ſyſtem. By diviſions upon the ſubject of the requiſition, you not only defeat and prevent the meaſures of Congreſs for obtaining this deſirable end, but furniſh the non-complying ſtates with new and forcible arguments againſt it. Perhaps I do not go too far in aſſerting, that a perſeverance in your refuſal muſt inevitably tend to diſſolve thoſe ties which bind us as a nation.

For, ſhould the other ſtates ſuſpend their ſupplies to the common treaſury, until New-Jerſey complies with the requiſition, the exiſtence of the ſœderal government muſt be endangered---probably ceaſe.

To this houſe, therefore, an application is now made, to reſcind their act, as one pregnant with the moſt alarming evils. The ſituation of our commerce, languiſhing under the moſt ruinous and opprobrious reſtraints, and which nothing but a wiſe and well-concerted ſyſtem of ſœderal policy can ſupport, has for ſome time demanded our moſt ſerious attention---to relieve it from its preſent embarraſſments---to place it upon terms advantageous to its own citizens---and reſcue it from the predatory invaſions of the Barbary ſtates. The hoſtile conduct of the ſavages on our frontiers---the unexampled behaviour of our late enemy, in holding our poſts contrary to the treaty, bridling the country, and depriving us of the advantages which would otherwiſe ariſe from it; and above all, that due and ſacred regard which a nation ought ever to pay to her engagements, as the only ſolid baſis of her honor and proſperity, at this time particularly call for our ſtrenuous and united exertions. To theſe important conſiderations all motives of ſtate-policy ſhould yield.

We ſhould recollect that the grievances and inequalities particular ſtates may complain of can only be relieved by the timely and judicious interpoſition of the ſœderal authority, and that this once diſſolved, the intereſts of the leſſer ſtates may not only be oppreſſed, but become a prey to the more important, and ſuch a ſcene of inteſtine diſcord and confuſion enſue, as every friend to the peace and liberties of his country muſt wiſh to avert. A temptation will be offered to the great maritime powers of Europe to interfere in our politics, and this country, which under a wiſe and liberal ſyſtem might be the happieſt, become one of the moſt miſerable and contemptible in exiſtence.

For theſe, and a variety of other reaſons which might eaſily be adduced, I am hopeful the houſe will reſcind their reſolution, and paſs the requiſition. If they do not; in what other light can the United States view their conduct, than in that of an infraction of the confederation, and a ſolemn receſſion of this ſtate from its union and protection? A meaſure I am convinced they could not have had in the moſt diſtant contemplation.------We have ever viewed this ſtate in point of ſervices and exertions as one of the moſt deſerving in the union, and truſt that upon this occaſion ſhe will evince that attatchment to the fœderal ſyſtem----we are ſure ſhe bears it.

As the meaſures of the Congreſs muſt in a great degree depend upon the determination of the houſe either to reſcind or adhere to their late reſolution, and as the public anxiety is exceedingly raiſed, we are to requeſt your honorable body to give us an anſwer as ſoon as the importance of the ſubject will poſſibly admit."

Mr. Pinckney uſed a number of other arguments, which we have not been able to obtain, explaining and enforcing the principles of the requiſition; proving that it was not intended as a ſubſtitute for, or could by any means be conſtrued to interfere with the revenue ſyſtem of April 18, 1783--ſtating the conſequences which muſt reſult from a refuſal of it, and urging the houſe to comply with the expectations of Congreſs in paſſing it.

Mr. Gorham and Mr. Grayſon followed Mr. Pinckney, and by a variety of arguments, in a very able and pointed manner, proved the impolicy of New-Jerſey's refuſing the requiſition, it being clearly her intereſt to ſupport the confederation.---The latter gentleman, in particular, urged with great force the impropriety of this ſtate's riſquing the diſſolution of the Union, as in the event of another confederation, it could not be ſuppoſed the leſſer ſtates would be allowed to confederate upon equal terms with the more important.

We have the beſt authority for aſſuring the Public, that, in conformity to the aforeſaid application, the legiſlature of New-Jerſey have reſcinded their reſolution of the 20th ult. which refuſes a compliance with the requiſition of Congreſs of the 27th September laſt.

From a Connecticut Paper of March 13th.

To the Proprietors of the Suſquehanna Company, and other Friends of Juſtice and Fair Dealing.

Gentlemen,

CHARLES the IId, king of Great Britain, by his royal charter bearing date the 14th day of April, 1662, did grant to the inhabitants of Connecticut, all the lands lying and being in New-England, butted to the north on the Maſſachuſetts plantation---on the eaſt by Narraganſet bay---on the ſouth on the ſound, and in longitude of and within all the breadth aforeſaid, throughout the main land to the ſouth ſea on the weſt part, together with all the privileges, rights, eſtates, &c. within the ſame. That in the year 1681, William Penn, Eſquire, obtained that enormous grant now claimed by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, extending three degrees in latitude north and ſouth, and five degrees in longitude to the weſtward of the river Delaware, thereby interfering with the grant of Connecticut. That in the year 1754 a number of adventurers under the claim of Connecticut, and under countenance and by authority of ſaid ſtate, (then colony) did make a bona fide purchaſe of the ſix nations of Indians, of all the native right to the lands within the limits of ſaid royal charter to Connecticut; extending from the banks of the Delaware river on the eaſt, one hundred and ten miles weſt of the eaſtern branch of the river Suſquehanna, and immediately eſtabliſhed a ſettlement thereon, owned and acknowledged by the ſtate of Connecticut, and were ſoon after incorporated into towns, and a county erected there, organized agreeably to the laws of Connecticut, which remained for a number of years in peace and quiet, till the commencement of the late war; and being a frontier ſettlement, was continually harraſſed by the enemy, and in divers conflicts with the ſavages, and others inimical to the liberties and independence of the United States, near one thouſand of their beſt troops fell, whoſe widows and orphan children now remain in that country.

Taking advantage of the debilitated ſtate of that ſettlement, certain perſons, inhabitants of Pennſylvania (ſome of which early took a decided part with the enemy) not contented with the diſtreſſes of that infant country, having by mere accident poſſeſſed themſelves of the papers, evidences, deeds and documents, neceſſary to eſtabliſh the right of the ſtate of Connecticut to the lands in queſtion, did induce the ſtate of Pennſylvania to petition the United States in Congreſs aſſembled (then convened in the city of Philadelphia) for the eſtabliſhment of a ſœderal court, to try the queſtion of juriſdiction between the contending ſtates. And notwithſtanding it was objected on the part of Connecticut, that ſhe was deprived of all her deeds, evidences, papers, documents, &c. neceſſary to evince her claim to the juriſdiction of the country aforeſaid; ſuppoſing the ſame to be in Great-Britain, where they were depoſited while the ſame queſtion was depending before the King in Council, and could not be obtained at that time, the war between Great-Britain and this country being then undetermined. Nevertheleſs the objection was overruled (by means of what ſecret and unjuſtifiable influence is unknown to Connecticut) and a trial was had at Trenton, in November, 1782, (two of the judges moſt relied on by Connecticut being abſent) and a deciſion was had in favour of Pennſylvania by the opinion of three judges againſt two, the majority being at beſt but doubtful. Whereupon the ſettlers made an early propoſal of ſubmiſſion to the government of Pennſylvania, and claimed the lands purchaſed of the natives, which had been ſettled and cultivated at the only expence and endeavours of themſelves and their aſſociates. But inſtead of that protection expectable from a great and reſpectable commonwealth, the inhabitants have been ſeized---their perſons dragged to priſon, loaded with irons---their looſe property plundered by mercenary troops aſſembled by order of government for the deſtruction of the ſettlers: their old men, women and children driven out of the country (like brute beaſts) without reſpect to age, ſex or condition, and the rights of citizenſhip denied them on all occaſions.

Rouſed by ſuch cruel treatment the ſettlement is regained by its inhabitants, and now increaſed to more than one thouſand able-bodied and effective men, ſufficiently exaſperated and deſperate, who have been compelled for their own ſecurity to adopt a temporary ſyſtem of policy, until the ſtate of Pennſylvania ſhall extend to them the rights of citizenſhip, and the protection of law and civil government, which is in the words following, viz.

"*At a meeting of the Connecticut Settlers and Inhabitants of Wyoming, held at Kingſton, November 15th, 1785.*

"Doctor WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH being choſen Chairman, the following regulations and reſolves were unanimouſly agreed upon and voted.

"WHEREAS the Connecticut ſettlers of Wyoming and the lands adjacent, became proprietors of the ſoil from an original fair and *bona fide* purchaſe of the natives, and under the patronage of the then colony now ſtate of Connecticut, who claims, and we think juſtly claims by charter grant, a large territory of the weſtern lands, of which theſe ſettlements are a part. And whereas we have experienced every kind of calamity from the blood-thirſty ſavages on the one ſide, and the more cruel Pennſylvania land-jobbers on the other, from deſtroying floods and a mortal peſtilence: And in addition to all theſe, from the time the juriſdiction of theſe ſettlements was congreſſionally decreed in favour of Pennſylvania, we have had to regret the want of government and the fruits of anarchy. The legiſlature of that ſtate (by adhering to wicked and falſe repreſentations againſt us) have with-held from us the rights of free citizens, and benefits of civil government, and participation of their laws on conſtitutional principles, though ſolemnly plighted to us by a reſolve of the legiſlative body of February 20, 1783. That troops have been raiſed and quartered among us in time of peace. That they have been ſuffered without conſtraint to aſſiſt the land-jobbers of the ſtate in drawing us from our juſtly acquired habitations and property. All which they effected in a moſt cruel and barbarous manner, without any apparent diſcrimination of health, age or ſex, as by ſufficient teſtimony can be abundantly proved to the ſatisfaction of the impartial world.

"And whereas the depravity of mankind renders government neceſſary, to the end, that each member of ſociety may peaceably enjoy, and be protected in his life, liberty and property; ſo far forth as he ſhall be found not to encroach upon the ſimilar bleſſings, which belong equally to others. Therefore, in order to prevent as much as poſſible, that diſorder and licentiouſneſs which are inſeparable from a ſtate of anarchy, find it indiſpenſibly neceſſary to agree upon and adopt ſome conciſe mode of government, whereby to regulate our conduct towards each other and towards all men, until the laws of Pennſylvania can operate in theſe ſettlements, and be adminiſtered on conſtitutional principles.

Therefore, Reſolved, 1ſt. That a committee of five of the moſt wiſe and judicious men be appointed to regulate the internal police of this ſettlement, according to juſtice and equity (to be choſen by votes to be given into a clerk appointed for that purpoſe) until we ſhall have laws eſtabliſhed in this ſettlement.

2d. That the committee who ſhall be elected as above, ſhall have full power to regulate the police of this ſettlement, ſo far as reſpects the peace, ſafety and welfare of the whole, according to juſtice and equity.

3d. That we the ſubſcribers being convinced of the neceſſity of order and regulation in this ſettlement, do pledge our faith to each other, our intereſt, if neceſſary, and our perſonal aid when called for, to ſupport the committee in the execution of the important truſt repoſed in them.

4th. That the committee ſhall be removable by the people for mal-adminiſtration, and others be elected to fill any ſuch vacancies.

In purſuance of the aforeſaid reſolves, Meſſieurs John Franklin, Ebenezer Johnſon, William Hooper Smith, John Jenkins, and John Paul Shotts, be a committee to put ſaid reſolves in execution. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands."

And now we are credibly informed, that the ſtate of Pennſylvania are aiming for the deſtruction of that ſettlement, and the laſt dreadful appeal to arms is ſoon expected. Confident of the juſtice of our cauſe, dare rely on Providence, the ſovereign arbiter, for the iſſue.

The Suſquehanna Company, whoſe aſſociates we are, will do well to remember their fate depends upon the iſſue of our cauſe. Numerous as you are and opulent as you may be, no benefit can accrue to us or you without your ſpeedy exertion. Will you ſuffer your brethren to be murdered, and their families turned again naked upon the wide world, and not lift your finger in our behalf. Surely not, we too well know your intereſt and your honor is concerned in our welfare. Our fellow ſubjects in Connecticut will ſurely remember we are here ſettled by their countenance, and are bone of their bone; and that the amaſing territory of country weſt of the claim of Pennſylvania, very much depends on the iſſue of this queſtion. A tract of country abundantly ſufficient to pay the ſtate debt, and relieve the inhabitants from the flood of taxes already intolerable.

An object great in its conſequences! Will you that have done your ſhare in the late war, ſuffer your ſiſter ſtates to ſeize upon vacant land ſufficient to diſcharge their proportion of the national debt, together with the whole of their reſpective ſtate debts, and that in many inſtances without the leaſt pretence of title, and give up your own claim, righteous in its nature, and plain as the meridian ſun.

A SETTLER AT WYOMING.

Wyoming, February 1, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, March 6.

"At length this ſtate has adopted the requiſition of Congreſs for the impoſt duty, under the ſame conditions as Maſſachuſetts, to take place when the other ſtates have concurred. There was great oppoſition given to it by a late member of Congreſs, Mr. Howell, who, hurried on by paſſion and diſappointment, belched forth every curſe on mankind, on the adoption of the plan. He was oppoſed in a moſt maſterly manner by General Varnum, who did great credit to himſelf on the occaſion."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, March 8.

"The ſhip Commerce was, in the late ſtorm, caſt away on Cat-Iſland, and all on board periſhed; a brig was alſo caſt away on Point-Alderton, one only of the crew ſaved."

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Delaware, March 15.

"Monday laſt arrived here the brig Polly and Hetty, Thomas Mendenhall, commander, from St. Euſtatia."

The Grange, Roberts, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Liverpool, after 24 days paſſage.

The John and Bella, Green, from Liverpool, is arrived at Wilmington, Delaware.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the premiſes, the 10th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 149 and half acres, adjoinging lands of Lewis Davis, Owen Roads and others; there is on ſaid place a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good frame barn, and other out-houſes, fruit trees of moſt kinds of fruit, about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made; the place is in good repair, and there is a ſufficiency of woodland to ſupply the place with timber. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county. The ſale to begin at one o'clock.

BENJAMIN BONSALL,
JOSEPH BONSALL.

¶

PORTSMOUTH, March 4.

It ſeems by the late diſcoveries weekly exhibited in the public papers, that in a very ſhort time there will be no myſtery, within the poſſible reach of human underſtanding, but will be fully made known to the world. Every enterprifing genius being fired with the ambition of immortalizing his name.

The true method of uniting tallow and water has lately been diſcovered by a gentleman in Durham; an event, which to us and our anceſtors has ever been conſidered inconſiſtent with the nature of the two bodies. The operation is ſimple, and if made public, muſt contribute greatly to the benefit of this and the neighbouring ſtates: as in manufacturing candles, the tallow admits of one third part water, by the diſcovery already made; and we have reaſon to expect great improvement by the ſame gentleman, ſhould proper encouragement be given.

BOSTON, March 8.

On Saturday night laſt, about 11 o'clock, came on a violent N. E. ſtorm of wind, accompanied with rain and ſnow, which laſted ſeveral hours. The tide at flood roſe very high, and occaſioned the deſtruction of conſiderable quantities of ſalt, ſugar, and periſhable articles, in ſome of the ſtores and cellars, and the loſs of ſome lumber and wood, floated off the wharves. One or two veſſels were by the wind drove from their faſts and anchors on ſhore. A ſloop at the North-End had her bows beat in by the impetuoſity of the waves, and ſome damage was done to the wharves. Part of the temporary ferry-ways, on this ſide of Charles River, was broken up, and drifted to the diſtance of 40 feet. Several barrels of beef, and a quantity of wood were drifted off the wharves in Charleſtown. We have heard of no injury being done the bridge.

The adapting the curſe pronounced on *Adam*, of *labouring in the ſweat of his brow*, to the culprits, who were formerly ſubjected only to the laſh, and a ſlothful confinement, has been found to be productive of very good conſequences: There is a very conſiderable number now working out their redemption at the Caſtle, in the nail manufactory, and we are confidently told, that many of them make 3000 of thoſe neceſſary articles weekly.

To be Sold or rented,

POINT BREEZE, near Bordentown, containing about 150 acres, 12 acres of meadow cleared, and about twice that quantity may be made; the reſt wood and arable land, about half of each. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe, barn, ſtable, cow and carriage-houſe, milk-houſe, &c. alſo a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, of between 2 and 300 apple-trees, and a good collection of other fruit now in their prime for bearing, ſuch as pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, almonds, gooſeberries, raſberries, ſtrawberries, and currants of ſundry ſorts, white and purple foreign and country grapes; a large garden paled in, with a good collection of flower roots, and kitchen ditto, well calculated for a gentleman's country reſidence from its extenſive proſpect and healthy ſituation on the river Delaware, within four miles of where the fœderal town is to be built. The ſtage from Philadelphia to New-York goes twice a week within half a mile of it, by which any thing can be brought from either place at a cheap rate. There is plenty of good ſport for the lovers of ſhooting and angling on and near the premiſes. Time will be given, if required, for the greateſt part of the purchaſe-money. If not ſold by the firſt of April, it will be rented for one year.

Alſo a ſmall houſe, and one acre of ground, joining the above place, with 20 or 30 apple and other fruit trees on it, on the road from Bordentown to Trenton.

A houſe, and lot of one acre, in Kingſton, on the road to New-York, between Princeton and Brunſwick; the houſe has four rooms on a floor beſides the kitchen, and has been kept as a tavern.--------Apply to Col. Hogeland for the two firſt deſcribed places, and to Abraham Cruſon, Eſq; near Kingſton, for the houſe there, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-York.

¶ GEORGE DOUGLASS.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

On the 18th of April next, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN Piece of Land, containing about 10 acres, with a good mill ſeat, that hath about 20 feet fall, a good ſtream ſufficient to accommodate any kind of water works, ſituate about half a mile from the market-houſe in Germantown; late the eſtate of Jeremiah Trout, deceaſed; an indiſputable title will be made, and the conditions of ſale made known on the day of ſale, by

March 16, 1786. ¶ HANNAH TROUT, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land, each containing 300 acres, two of them adjoining together, and lying one mile from Suſquehanna river, and the other lying about 10 miles from the other two, upon Shamokin creek; the whole ſituate this ſide of the ſaid river, within 12 miles from Sunbury town, in Northumberland county. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. Wet and dry goods will be taken in payment. ‡

Philadelphia, March 21, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain new two ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituate at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and South (or Ceder) ſtreets, being 20 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and 30 feet on South-ſtreet; and alſo a Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, 20 feet in length on Third-ſtreet, and 42 feet on South-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, having been occupied as a ſtore; ſubject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of David Denny, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

IN the Pennſylvania Gazette, bearing date the 8th of this inſtant, a certain Iſaiah Keith preſumptuouſly publiſhed an advertiſement, ſetting forth that a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, did obtain two notes of him illegally, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds; theſe are to certify that I will prove that I legally obtained the notes of another perſon, to whom he gave ſaid notes for my uſe, for the payment of two lots of ground, for which I have his titles ready at any time when the agreement is complied with. And all other perſons that have given their obligations to me for lots of ground laid out on that tract of land, known by the name of Gibbon's farm and mill, to come and pay the money, and receive their titles before the firſt day of April next, as they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, on their refuſing titles when tendered to them. And do further promiſe that no perſon ſhall pay any money to me, nor any of their obligations aſſigned to any perſon whatſoever, the complying with the articles, but each purchaſer to pay their money to the Prothonotary of Lancaſter county, or any other fit perſon, of whom they ſhall be aſſured their titles are good in reſpect of any judgments or mortgages entered in the office of ſaid county.

March 13, 1786. § JOHN FOWLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of September laſt, two ſtray Creatures, viz. one a red and white COW, with a bell on; the other a black and white HEIFER, about three years old; they both have ear-marks. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ SAMUEL WRIGHT.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, about the 20th of January last, a certain young man, who called himself JOHN HART, came into Bethel townſhip, Dauphin county, late or heretofore part of the county of Lancaſter, where he reſided about ten days, and then borrowed of the ſubſcriber, on the ſecond day of February, a black horſe, about twelve hands high, between five and ſix years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, part of the hoof on the off hind foot is white; promiſing to return ſaid horſe the ſame evening; ſaid young man appears to be about twenty-one years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, has black curled hair, is of a freſh colour, is well ſet, has remarkable thick lips, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, alſo the High German language, though not perfectly; there is good reaſon to believe that his name is Jeremiah Miller; he ſays he underſtands the milling buſineſs, and that he is alſo a weaver. Whoever apprehends the ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and ſecures the horſe, that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, to be paid by

March 6th, 1786. ¶ ADAM WEAVER, Senior.

N. B. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Adam Weaver, junior, of Cheſnut Hill, Philadelphia county, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, without any queſtions aſked.

Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, March 3, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named AMOS NEWFER, near 18 years of age; he is of a thin viſage, brown buſhy hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a light coloured country made cloth coatee, faced with the ſame, a falling collar, wooden buttons, and buttons to the ſleeves; he had alſo two waiſtcoats, one white twilled, the other brown lincey, two homeſpun ſhirts, buckſkin breeches, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one pair black, the other orange coloured, his ſhoes newly ſoaled, with three rows of pegs in the ſoals, and nails in the heels; it is ſuppoſed he took with him a cart whip, and perhaps will want to engage to drive a team. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. For terms, apply to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 4 w. ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Taunton Iron-works for SALE,

ALL thoſe valuable works, called TAUNTON IRON-WORKS, ſituated in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz. Furnace now in blaſt, and will caſt eighty tons of pig-iron a month, with every building belonging to the ſame new laſt ſummer; together with a ſett of new ſtove patterns, a forge with three fires adjoining the furnace, now in compleat working order, the moſt of the works being new laſt fall;---and for the conveniency of the above, one eighth of a Saw-mill, diſtant one mile from the ſaid works. The purchaſer may be accommodated with a quantity of pig-iron.

The above works are ſituated in a very plentiful part of the country, only ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and eight miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame, thoſe, with other advantages renders it one of the moſt deſirable purchaſes of the kind. The works are exceedingly well ſupplied by never-failing ſtreams of water; a large body of iron ore ſo near the works, that the teams haul conſtantly three loads each per day, and the metal is well known to be equal to any on the continent, alſo a large tract of woodland adjoining and belonging to the ſame; the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is only fourteen ſhillings per ton. For further particulars apply at ſaid works, to

¶ 6 w. GEORGE HASTINGS.

MEAT taken in to SMOKE,

By JOHN JONES,

In Fifth, four doors below Walnut-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Volunteer.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

New-York Packet,

JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter, on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf.

March 7th, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely NEGRO WENCH, 21 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meazles, and regiſtered agreeable to law. She is an excellent Cook, and capable of the management of a Dairy, having been long in the practice, and ſold for no fault, but for want of employ. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 27, 1786. † PETER MATHER.

WHEREAS a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, hath illegally obtained two notes of Iſaiah Keith, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds, bearing date March the firſt or ſecond, 1785, the ſaid notes read, for value received; but as there never was any value received, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them, till compelled by law.

March 9th, 1786. ¶ ISAIAH KEITH.

GRAND LODGE.

THE quarterly communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennſylvania will meet, at their room in Lodge-alley, on Monday, the 27th day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the officers of the ſeveral Lodges under this juriſdiction are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT valuable and well improved Farm or Plantation, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, lying pleaſantly ſituated within one mile of Mount-holly, in the county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, of which about 110 acres are cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole tract under good cedar fence; on which there is a good brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole, a new brick kitchen adjoining the houſe, with a pump of excellent water before the door, likewiſe a large barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and many other convenient out-houſes. There are about 30 acres of excellent meadow, and about as much more may be made at a very ſmall expence, and a fine bearing orchard of upwards of 1000 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and capable of producing 100 hogſheads of cyder per annum; beſides other fruits, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, quinces, cherries, mulberries, raſberries, currants, &c.

This plantation is ſuppoſed to have as many advantages as any in this ſtate, which is well known by many, as it adjoins the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, and likewiſe adjoins Rancocas creek that leads to the town of Mount-holly aforeſaid, where ſhallops and other veſſels are paſſing daily from thence to the city of Philadelphia, which ſaid navigable creek abounds with plenty of fine fiſh in the ſummer, and fowl in the winter ſeaſon, and on which there is a very fine landing for lumber, and very convenient for a ſhip-yard for building of ſhips, brigs, or any other veſſels. The farm is well watered, and the plow land is fertile, and good for grain of any kind or paſture, and is thought equal, if not ſuperior, to any in that part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms and view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

JOHN LEE.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer, if ſold, and a reaſonable time given for payment of part of the purchaſe money. March 7, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory at the Draw-bridge, manufactures and ſells, at Wholeſale and Retail, the different qualities of MUSTARD. He will take Muſtard-ſeed in exchange, or give for it 32*ſ.* per buſhel, or 1*ſ.* per quart, dry meaſure. The ſame prices will be given by any of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.

ISRAEL WHELEN, WHARTON AND EDWARDS, EZRA JONES, LEONARD DORSEY, AMOS WICKERSHAM, FISHER & ROBERTS, Philadelphia---And HESTON & CARPENTER, Cooper's Ferry. JOSEPH FEW.

Philadelphia, December 13th. t.b.c.t.f.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM WEST, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective balances by the firſt day of May next, to Meſſrs. Francis and John Weſt, merchants, in this city, who are properly authoriſed by the ſubſcribers, Executors of the above mentioned eſtate, to receive the ſame, and give regular diſcharges; and they do hereby notify the ſeveral perſons indebted as aforeſaid, that unleſs their accounts are fully paid off at the time above mentioned, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered by law.

A valuable tract of woodland, containing 45 acres, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, near John Wentz's tavern, will be ſold in lots, at public vendue, on the 25th of March next, at the aforementioned tavern, where the plan may be ſeen. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe the whole before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN NIXON,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM.

tbctf.

Philadelphia, 3d of Firſt Month, called January, 1786.

WHEREAS ADAM HUBLEY and GEORGE GRAFF, late co-partners, have aſſigned over to us, the ſubſcribers, their effects, both jointly and ſeparately, for the benefit of their creditors: We therefore deſire all perſons indebted to the aforeſaid partnerſhip of HUBLEY and GRAFF, to ADAM HUBLEY, of Philadelphia, merchant, or to GEORGE GRAFF, late of Lancaſter, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, to pay their reſpective balances to BENJAMIN SWETT, with whom the books and papers of the aforeſaid HUBLEY and GRAFF are lodged; and all perſons having any demands againſt them, or either of them, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſaid BENJAMIN SWETT, who may be met with at his own houſe in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, or at JOHN HOPKINS's, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door ſouth of Arch-ſtreet, in Philadelphia. As there is a neceſſity of ſpeedily ſettling the affairs of the ſaid ADAM HUBLEY and GEORGE GRAFF, it is hoped due attention will be paid this notification, in the courſe of ſix months from the date hereof, or we ſhall be under the neceſſity of putting the bonds, notes and accounts, of whatſoever nature, into the hands of an Attorney, for recovery.

THOMAS SMITH,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
BENJAMIN SWETT.

American bliſtered STEEL,

Warranted equal in quality to the beſt ſteel imported from England, to be ſold for the very low price of Fifty Pounds per ton, by J. NANCARROW and W. MATLACK, under the firm of NANCARROW and MATLACK, at John Helling's ſtores on Scamper's wharff, and in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; by Greenfield and Humphreys, on Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff; by Caſper Singer and Sons, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; at Benjamin Davies's, ironmonger, in Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; and at Michael Gunkle's ſtore, the north-eaſt corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets.

THE great encouragement the ſaid John Nancarrow has heretofore met with by the large quantities of ſteel he has made at Philadelphia and Trenton, previous to, and during the war, has induced the ſaid Nancarrow and Matlack to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they intend carrying on the ſteel trade in a very extenſive manner, and that no pains ſhall be ſpared to render their ſteel worthy of the character given it; their proceſs being in all reſpects the ſame as that of the moſt celebrated manufactories in Great-Britain. Philadelphia, 11th Month 30th, 1785. cf.

New-Jerſey, Suſſex county, Feb. 25, 1786

THE creditors of John Johnſon, a priſoner for debt in the gaol of the ſaid county, are hereby notified, that he has preferred his petition to the court of Common Pleas of the ſaid county, for the benefit of the act of inſolvency, and that the ſaid court have appointed Monday, the firſt day of May next, for his creditors to ſhew cauſe before the ſaid judges, or any two of them, at the court-houſe in the ſaid county, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhall not be made, for the benefit of his creditors, and he be diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to the directions of ſaid act.

¶ JOHN JOHNSON.

Suſſex gaol, February 25th, 1786.

WHEREAS Joſeph Hurford, of the townſhip of New-Garden, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, obtained a bond from me, for twenty-two pounds, dated the 24th of January, 1785, payable the 25th of December following, in part for a tract of land, lying in ſaid townſhip, for which he gave me a deed to warrant and defend againſt all perſon or perſons claiming any right or title to the ſame, or any thing thereunto belonging: Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law, until ſaid Hurford makes good the ſaid title to me.

March 7, 1786. ¶ JOSHUA PROCTER.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery Store, in Front-ſtreet (weſt ſide) ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, has by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt rates,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, } Wines,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Weſt India rum,
Philadelphia and New England rum,
Plain brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Cherry ditto,
Gin in caſks and caſes,
Shrub which makes very fine punch with only the addition of water,
Cinnamon water,
Aniſeed ditto,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Pepper mint ditto,
Ali fours ditto,
Spirits of wine,
Fine flavoured rum and wine colouring.

N. B. Good allowance is made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1785. 3 m.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,

February 28 h, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

To be RENTED,

And entered on early the enſuing Spring,

A FORGE, Rolling and Slitting Mills, on Brandywine, near the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Apply to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

RUMFORD DAWES,
¶ 6 w. ABIJAA DAWES.
1ſt month 17th, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Germany townſhip, York county, on the 20th day of October laſt, a ſorrel GELDING, with a white mane and tail, about 3 years old, 13 hands high, has no brand or ear-mark, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Feb. 13, 1786. † EDWARD M'SHERRY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Charles, deceaſed, are deſired to come in and ſettle their accounts with John Lodwick, in Sixth-ſtreet, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, in four weeks from the date hereof, and they will be paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1786. ¶ JOHN LODWICK, and BARBEY CHARLES, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

The noted and beautiful full-blooded Engliſh Hunter,

SHARP.

HE is an elegant figure, riſing ſix years old, very ſtrong, 16 hands and an half high, a bright bay, with a black mane and tail. His ſtock is reputed equal to any on the continent, and his colts are equal to any in this ſtate. His ſire was the Golden Farmer, and his dam the Willing Maid, both imported from London. A long credit will be given for the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. The Horſe is to be ſeen on the farm of the ſubſcriber, about 9 miles from Cooper's ferry. WILLIAM TOD.

Glouceſter county, Feb. 18, 1786.

WANTED,

AN APOTHECARY for the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY. Apply to Dr. Jones or Dr. Shippen.

N. B. Propoſals will be received till the 25th inſtant.

March 1ſt, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN GROVER, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to produce them, regularly proved, in order that they may be paid. ELIZABETH GROVER, Executrix,

Feb. 28, 1786. JOHN GROVER, Executor. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN RUPER, late of this city, innkeeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

¶ SARAH RUPER, Adminiſtratrix.

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